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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

MR. RIND.

SIR,

I HAVE somewhere read, that tricks of ſtate are beſt managed by thoſe that are ſuſpected leaſt, and the moſt unlikely engines are often uſed to bring about the greateſt *fineſſe*. If it be true, ſurely, when our rights and liberties are infringed, and we ſtand upon the precipice of ruin and miſery, we cannot act with too much caution in ſearching into and counteracting the deſigns of every corrupt ſon of ſlavery; who, by diabolical art and cunning, would deprive us of the happineſs we have hitherto enjoyed, and which can only be ſecured to us with our freedom.

The judicious Mr. *Locke*, in his book on govern nent, has told us, that there is ſomething ſo mean in the *idea* of *ſlavery*, he is ſurprized that any *Engliſhman*, much more a *Gentleman*, can think of ſubmitting to its yoke. Conſidering the *Americans* as ſons of *Britons*, who have lived under and participated in the bleſſings of that ineſtimable government, which is formed upon principles of *Britiſh* liberty, I feel moſt ſenſibly the force of that reflection; but am perſuaded that no *Gentleman* among us can poſſibly entertain a thought ſo humiliating and baſe; and much leſs become an inſtrument to promote a deſign ſo execrable as that of enſlaving his fellow ſubjects. A man, ſo dead to every ſenſe of virtue, forfeits every pretence to that diſtinguiſhing character, becomes the *peſt* of civil ſociety, and juſtly the object of deteſtation. Such an one would well deſerve to be branded with infamy, ſtript of his pageantry, and expoſed to the laſh of public vengeance. Yet it is a misfortune at this critical juncture, attendant on our country, and much to be lamented, that ſo many of our countrymen do ſuffer themſelves to be led through inattention to ſo intereſting a ſubject, to embrace opinions dangerous to their own ſafety, and to public liberty. That there ſhould be found men, who, having influence, will endeavour to inculcate ſuch opinions, and enforce pernicious doctrines, by crafty and inſidious arts, it is equally affecting, but nothing new; ſince we frequently find the baſe and grovelling ſoul cloathed in the apparel of greatneſs.

Many words, indeed, have been uſed in favour of the right of *Parliament* to tax *America*; but the arguments againſt it, ſurely, have been as ſtrong, conciſe, and concluſive, as any poſſibly can be againſt a doctrine that ſo little deſerves a ſerious refutation: And every friend to *Britain* cannot but wiſh to ſee our diſputes amicably ſettled, and thoſe rights diſclaimed by her, that are ſo deſtructive of our eaſe, and repugnant to her intereſts.

It is the pride of *Engliſhmen* that they are free. It is indeed a happy conſtitution which gives them freedom;—determining, at once, the *right* of the Prince, and ſettling the *privileges* of the people. But, to keep a government pure and uncorrupted, it is neceſſary frequently to recur to its firſt principles. The *Britiſh* conſtitution, although the moſt excellent and free in its nature, if once infringed, may be productive of the moſt unhappy conſequences; inſomuch, that the moſt arbitrary and tyrannical oppreſſion may be uſed by a peculiar influence, under the ſanction of that very conſtitution which gives liberty to the ſubject. Freedom in *Britain* can never be maintained, if the ſubject be deprived of, or does not exerciſe, the invaluable right of giving his own money; which has hitherto reſtrained the power of the Crown, within thoſe limits preſcribed by the conſtitution; *no money* being ever equivalent to *no aſſent*. The friends of deſpotic power, therefore, could not have taken a more effectual method to introduce their favourite ſyſtem of government, than that of taxing *America*. And, Mr. *Pitt*, ſeems to have been well apprized of the pernicious tendency of ſuch a meaſure, when he declared, in his very excellent ſpeech on that occaſion, "I rejoice that *America* has reſiſted;" conſidering, no doubt, that the power derived to the Crown from ſuch a ſource, could not be favourable to *Britiſh* liberty; and that the *revenue* which might ariſe from taxes in *America*, would leſſen the dependence of wicked and deſpotic Miniſters on the people, who will meet with but little difficulty in obtaining ſuch grants of *American property*, as may enable them to execute their diabolical purpoſe of enſlaving a people, not ſufficiently attentive to their rights, and abſorbed in vice and luxury. Two things contained in L—— H——ls——h's letter to Governor B———d prove the prevalence of corruption, and furniſh an idea of the dangers to which the *Britiſh* conſtitution is conſtantly expoſed; and ſhow, that to enſlave the people of *England*, nothing more is requiſite but to gain an aſcendency over the *Parliament*, by encouraging the vices, and feeding the extravagancies of the members. For, ſurely, there can be no greater proof of the want of public virtue, nor any circumſtance more alarming to *Britiſh* liberty, than that *wicked Miniſters* and *corrupt lawyers* are ſuffered to unhinge the conſtitution, and break down the *palladium* of their property, when, to ſerve their vile purpoſes, they declare that not to be law, which, by the ſtatute, is in full force.

In like manner, do they yield the ineſtimable privilege of being tried by their *Peers*, when they admit the principle, and ſuffer the determination of carrying *Americans* to *Britain*, to be tried for what his L——ſh——p calls oppoſition to the *conſtitutional* authority of Parliament. One would imagine, that a people who had ſo often conſidered the force of precedents, would have been more attentive to one which ſtrikes ſo eſſentially at the root of liberty. But here, perhaps, I have not rightly conſidered his L——ſh——p's meaning, and ſhall rather ſuppoſe that he has miſtaken his *term*, and means the *unconſtitutional* authority of Parliament, which agrees better with his *conſtitutional* mode of puniſhment; ſince, to enforce it, he muſt be ſupported by a *Parliament* which will act upon *unconſtitutional* principles. Wonderful too, is the ſagacity which points out the ſtatute of *Hen.* 8. for this purpoſe; which, if it can, in the conſtruction of common ſenſe, be made to extend to *Britiſh* colonies in *America* that did not then exiſt, can only be conſidered as an abrogated law; ſince the declarative ſtatute of *Ed.* 3. was reinforced, confirmed, and made the ſtandard of treaſon, by 1 *Mar.* which, alſo, took away the right of the King and Parliament, to adjudge any thing elſe to be *treaſon* but what is expreſsly declared to be ſo by the ſtatute of *Ed* 3. So that no crime can be adjudged treaſon, but what is declared to be ſuch by that ſtatute, or by other ſtatutes ſince the 1 *Mar.* But, poſſibly, the ſtatute of 1 *Mar.* was *intended to be in force*, only until this time of oppreſſion, when nothing ſhall be law, but what will beſt ſuit with the deſigns of an arbitrary *Miniſter* of *State*; and it may now be expired. Why not, indeed, abrogate all the ſtatutes of *Hen.* 8. and *Ed.* 3. and carry us back to thoſe times when it was held *treaſon* for a man to grow popular! There would then be no occaſion for *overt-acts* to juſtify the carrying an *American* to *Britain*; and thoſe *forms* of trial, which are preſcribed by the *common law*, might be diſpenſed with;—that *time*, alſo, which is allowed the offender for his defence, and the *preſence* of thoſe witneſſes which are neceſſary to accuſe him.

Precarious, indeed, is the tenure by which we hold our rights, if they depend on the will and caprice of Miniſters of State. But, O my Countrymen! Have we not in our power the means of ſafety? Can we reflect one moment on the commercial intereſt of *Britain*, and not know that they may be brought to reaſon, by being made to feel the effect of their folly? Can we not withdraw our commerce without incurring the guilt of treaſon? And ſhall we not rather ſuffer a ſmall and temporary evil in ſuch a ſuſpenſion, than yield our lives, our liberties, and properties to deſpotiſm? Where is our love for our country, our regard to *Britain*, if we adopt not ſo ſalutary a meaſure; a meaſure, which muſt awaken her to a ſenſe of danger without bloodſhed; a meaſure, which muſt inevitably ſecure to us our freedom, if we unanimouſly join in it; and lead her to cheriſh our dependence by convincing her of our importance. Difficulties may ariſe to ſome which may appear inſurmountable; but how inconſiderable, how trifling, will they prove, if we exert ourſelves with ſpirit and vigour; animated by the glorious love of liberty, and a deſire of promoting the general welfare of *Britain* and her colonies; encouraged by a proſpect of general good in re-eſtabliſhing harmony; and ſtimulated by a regard to the future happineſs of our poſterity. Why do we heſitate? Are we not determined to defend our rights? Then let us yield them. Are we reſolved to ſupport them? Let us, in time, provide for our ſafety. Prudence and humanity have pointed out this meaſure; let us purſue the good counſel: Our ſucceſs is already warranted by experience; let us not then wait for military force, to rivet in us a hatred againſt our *fellow ſubjects* in *Britain*, and drive us to deſperation.

But whilſt we are firm in our oppoſition, let us be conſiderate in our meaſures. Let us preſerve our regard to *Britain*, by conſidering our fellow ſubjects there, not as enemies, but as deluded friends; who, as ſoon as they are convinced of their error, will be ready to acknowledge it, and to do us that juſtice, by which the honour and humanity of the *Britiſh nation* have been ſo often diſtinguiſhed.

A LOVER OF MY COUNTRY.

LONDON, *October* 14.

Some further particulars of the maſquerade on Monday night, by a gentleman who was preſent.

AMONG the other characters, beſides thoſe we have mentioned, were

Diana	Lady Stanhope,
Old Woman	General Conway,
Witch	Mr. James,
Indian Raggi	Mr. Vanſittart,
Ditto	Mr. Scrafton,
Chimney Sweeper	Unknown,
Sailor	Mr. Thompſon,
No Sailor	Mr. Broderick,
Sir Epic. Mammon	Mr. Kelly,
Cleopatra	Mrs. Garnier,
Goddeſs of Chaſtity	Miſs Groves.

The Duke of Northumberland appeared in a Perſian habit, with a turban richly ornamented with diamonds.

Lord Groſvenor was in a ſplendid ſuit of the Turkiſh faſhion

The Ducheſs of Ancaſter, in the character of a Sultana, in which ſhe was univerſally admired, her robe being of purple ſatin, bordered with ermine, and flowing on the ground, in all the pomp and ſtate of Eaſtern magnificence.

The ſtage was lined with crimſon velvet, and illuminated round, which prodigiouſly heightened the grandeur of the ſcene. Six rooms were ſet apart for ſupper, in which a profuſion of plate appeared. The tables were covered with all imaginable elegance, both of wines and eatables; and the magnificence of the deſert, in which were ſeen ſtately palaces, and beautiful landſcapes, was beyond deſcription. The number of waiters was computed at not leſs than four hundred; yet there was great want of accommodation at ſupper; and perhaps it would have been better imagined, to have had ſide boards of cold proviſions, to which people might have reſorted occaſionally, as they did for ſweet-meats, wine, &c.

The ball was opened, with a few minuets, about two o'clock, and the dancing continued till ſix. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Gloucester danced with Lady Bell Stanhope.

The value of the jewels, which were worn on this occaſion, was ſuppoſed to amount to not leſs than two millions of money.

Nothing certainly was ſo ſcandalouſly rude on Monday evening as the chairmen, coachmen, and ſoldiers; ſuch horrid oaths and blaſphemous imprecations were truly diaboheal, uttered from the mouths of the moſt inſignificant ſet of mortals as perhaps cannot be produced to get the moſt ſavage nations. The Hay-market, and Swallow-ſtreet-lane behind the Opera-houſe, from nine o'clock in the evening to five the next morning, repreſented a parcel of furies, broke loose on purpoſe to devour or affright away the ſober part of mankind, whoſe curioſity led them to view the munificence of his Danith Majeſty's entertainment.

We hear that Mr. Garrick had the honour of being with the King of Denmark on Wedneſday morning laſt; when talking with him for near half an hour upon the ſtate of the ſtage in England and France, the King gave him a very elegant gold box, ſtudded with diamonds, deſiring him to receive it as a ſmall mark of the great regard he had for his extraordinary talents.

Some letters from Paris ſay, that the Court had determined to take ſeveral regiments of Swiſs troops into the pay of France, to ſerve during the preſent war in Corſica.

Letters from Vienna, dated September 21, ſay, "On Saturday laſt the Court received from Conſtantinople a courier with diſpatches, ſaid to be of great importance, whereupon a grand council was held the ſame day, but neither the reſult of their deliberations, nor the object of them, are yet publickly known."

It is confidently reported that there will not be any lottery the next year, for that no money will be wanted to be raiſed for the ſervice of government. This intelligence muſt give every ſenſible, honeſt man, great pleaſure, as it ſeems to promiſe a continuance of peace.

We hear upwards of 2000 counterfeit tickets, for his Danith Majeſty's grand maſquerade ball and ſupper, were ſold from ſeven guineas to eighteen each; and a number of the above tickets were ſold at St. James's end of the town yeſterday afternoon at five ſhillings each, all counterfeits. By this method it is thought the public are cheated of near 8000l.

The following extract from Voltaire's *Princeſs of Babylon*, will ſhew how high an opinion that writer entertains of that young Monarch who is now in England. It is remarkable that though the Princeſs *traverſed all Germany*, no mention is made of Voltaire's old friend the King of Pruſſia.

"Amizan, however [the Princeſs's lover] was gone to ſee Scandinavia [Denmark]. In theſe climates his eyes were ſtruck with new ſights; here loyalty and liberty exiſted together, by an agreement which ſeems impoſſible in other ſtates; the peaſants have a ſhare in the legiſlation as well as the grandees of the kingdom; and a young Prince gives the greateſt hopes of being worthy to command a free nation. There was ſomething ſtranger ſtill;—the only King who had a right to be deſpotic on earth by a formal contract with his people, was at the ſame time the youngeſt and the juſteſt of Princes."

According to a liſt made out in the Iriſh papers, it appears that there were eighty-ſeven members in the laſt Iriſh Parliament who have not been choſen in this. Their number conſiſts of three hundred.

Potatoes are ſo very plenty that they are ſold in Spitalfields market at 32lb. for ſix pence, to the great relief of many poor families.

About three weeks ago four men called at a public-houſe near Tiverton, in Devonſhire, merely with an intent to inform againſt the landlord for deſtroying of hares. When they came to the houſe they enquired what they could have dreſſed for dinner, and on the landlord's mentioning fowl, bacon, eggs, or ducks, they aſked him whether it was poſſible to procure a hare: He ſaid, he believed he could, and accordingly did. While the hare was at the fire two of theſe informers went to a neighbouring Juſtice of the Peace (who was a friend of the landlord's) and made the information againſt the publican: The Juſtice privately ſent him word of it, on which he charged 5l. in his bill, and told them he would not afford it a farthing cheaper; that if they would have been contented with fowl, &c. the bill would not have amounted to ſo much; but that as they inſiſted on a hare, he had provided one at the expence of 5l. which he inſiſted ſhould be paid him before they left the houſe, which was, after great reſiſtance, and threatening to carry them before a Juſtice of the Peace, complied with.

On Thurſday died at his grandſon's houſe in Horſleydown-Fair-ſtreet, Capt. Samuel Urwin, aged near 104, who had been many years a commander in the Eaſt country trade, and had followed the ſea till within theſe 12 years.

Laſt Monday James Launder, aged near 90, well known among the country gentlemen and farmers for being the moſt experienced vermin-killer in England, was found dead in his bed at a public-houſe near Godſtone, Surry; he had 27 guineas and ſome ſilver in his pockets, and two 20l. bank notes wrapped up in an old leather caſe.

There is now in this metropolis a gentleman who has acquired a fortune of 150,000l. by gaming.

Lately died, at Montpelier in France, Iſrael Fonſeca, eſteemed one of the richeſt Jews in all the Levant. He has left his whole fortune to the Grand Signior.

A few days ago a ſchoolmaſter of this city, a great enemy to idleneſs, thinking the old copy, "Lazineſs will cloath a "man with rags," not ſufficiently correct, altered it, and gave it to one of his ſcholars thus: "Lazineſs will cloath a "man with nakedneſs."

It is ſaid the D. of Portland, and Sir James Lowther, have made up their differences, and that Sir R. Fletcher will take his ſeat for the county of Cumberland.

BOSTON, *November* 14.

IT is confidently reported, that the principal deſign of Lord George Campbell, the Governor of Halifax, who came paſſenger in the Romney man of war, Commodore Hood, is to make a repreſentation to General Gage, of the preſent deplorable ſtate of that colony, occaſioned by the withdrawing of the King's troops and ſhips of war; Halifax, it is ſaid, is like to be deſerted on this occaſion, the tradeſmen, and many others, being obliged to follow the fleet and army, upon which in that new ſettlement they depended for a ſubſiſtance.—*Thus through the miſrepreſentation of intereſted and deſigning men, and under the pretence of aiding the civil government in the old colonies, where ſuch aid is not only intirely needleſs, but highly affrontive and grievous; the new colonies both north and ſouth, which have been thought by former adminiſtration to be of ſo much conſequence, and upon which ſuch large ſums have been expended by the Crown, are now not only expoſed to a foreign enemy and the ſavages, but deprived, in a great part, of the very means of ſubſiſtance.*

Nov. 17. Captain Watt, arrived from London, in coming into the harbour, he received a ſhot from an armed ſchooner, which carried away one of his yards. Her boat then boarded him, and took away 16 of his ſeamen;—*the impreſſing of the ſervice in which the fleet is now engaged, will perhaps apologize for their thus diſtreſſing our merchants.*—

It has tranſpired, that our G------r and thoſe of the other colonies, have orders from the American S-------y, not to lay before their ſeveral aſſemblies any of his letters, or even extracts from them for the future, without ſpecial directions for ſo doing.---*The freedom with which even the people of Britain have treated his circular letters, may account for this prohibition, but however prudent it may be with reſpect to himſelf, judging by the ſpecimens before given us, it cannot be very agreeable to the public to have the matter of ſuch letters partially dealt out to them, and interlarded with the comments and gloſſes of a G------r, or the creatures of a G------r, in whom there is no ground for placing the leaſt of our confidence.*

We are told that Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge of Admiralty for this province, &c. has a yearly ſalary of 600 l. ſterling allowed him out of the American revenue; and that three other Judges of Admiralty for North-America, will be appointed with the like ſalaries.—*The only recompence former Judges of Admiralty have received for their ſervices, was an allowance of* 5 *per cent. out of the proceeds of all condemnations; and a fixed allowance of* 100 *l. ſterling per annum, would have ſatisfied the firſt lawyers among us for capacity and character; and will adminiſtration ever be able to perſuade Americans, that the intention of this revenue is to leſſen the national debt, when they behold it ſo laviſhly beſtowed one way and another upon the tools of power; or rather, muſt it not ſerve fully to convince them, that the fruits of our toil and labour, torn from us by that project, are to be held out as baits and lures to ſuch baſe Americans as can ſacrifice their country, in order to realize them.*

The little new ſettlement on the iſland of St. John, has been ſo noticed by adminiſtration, that Iſaac Deſchamps, Eſq; is appointed Chief Juſtice there, with a ſalary of 300l. ſterling per annum, which is above double what any firſt Juſtice ever received in this province.---*What pretty miniſterial pickings does the American revenue already afford!*

Nov. 19. Before the diſſolution of our Aſſembly in June laſt, the Council thought it their duty to petition his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament on the American revenue; a draft of a petition to the King was reported, and the C----l intreated that the Aſſembly might continue till this and their other addreſſes were completed, which would not have taken them a day; the Court was prorogued notwithſtanding. The Council were ſtill for proceeding in their petitions; but the G------r inſiſted upon it that the C-----l were annihilated in their legiſlative capacity; that they exiſted only as a Privy C-----l, and in this latter capacity could not act without his preſence and permiſſion, which he ſhould not afford them in the buſineſs they were upon. The C——l complained of this *novel injurious treatment*, and were it not for the critical ſituation of our affairs, would probably have remonſtrated to adminiſtration; after much altercation they were *allowed* to petition the King, but aſtoniſhing as it is, were *prohibited* addreſſing *either Houſe of Parliament*. The firſt petition was completed, going rather on the inexpediency of the late acts, than conſidering the matters of right, and was committed to the G ——r, at his own deſire, to be tranſmitted to Lord Hillſborough, and by him preſented to his Majeſty.——The Court Gazette now informs us, that "the petition of his Majeſty's Council of this province, has been graciouſly received by his Majeſty; and that the petition, with his Excellency the Governor's *reaſonings in ſupport of it*, would have a due conſideration before the meeting of Parliament!"

The mention made in the Gazette of the *reaſonings* of Mr. B——d in ſupport of ſaid petition has greatly alarmed the C——l, who, it is ſaid, are very ſuſpicious that the G——r has been capable of a piece of chicanery, below the character of the meaneſt member of community; it has ſome how got abroad that the B——d, in their petition, humbly intreat that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to interpoſe with his Parliament for the prevention of any monies *being drawn* from his Majeſty's American ſubjects by way of revenue, and that the G——r's gloſſes upon this and other paragraphs, are calculated to miſlead adminiſtration into an apprehenſion that they are not ſo deſirous of a *repeal of thoſe acts*, but that the monies ariſing therefrom might not be *drawn* out of the country, but *expended amorg us*, whereby the *great objection* to thoſe acts would be removed out of the way: It is ſaid the C——l have had ſeveral meetings on this occaſion, and divers Committees have waited upon the G——r for a ſight of his *letters and reaſonings*, without obtaining that ſatisfaction, and are therefore, as it is ſaid, taking meaſures to detect his management with Lord H—ſb—h. ——*We have here a ſtriking ſpecimen of the arts that have been made uſe of by ſome men, to beget, increaſe and continue the miſunderſtanding between Great-Britain and her colonies, that threatens the ruin of both;—how infatuated muſt that man be, who from the ſucceſs of former tricks and ſubterfuges, at length becomes bold enough upon affairs of the greateſt importance, and at the moſt critical ſeaſon, to hold out falſe lights to adminiſtration, and thro' them to a Britiſh Parliament, and even Majeſty itſelf? To ſuch a degree does ambition and avarice ſometimes blind the human mind.*

The G——r, we are informed, not long ſince expreſſed himſelf to a Gentleman of character in ſomething of the following manner; I believe the petition of the C——l will be granted, for I have endeavoured to ſhew adminiſtration the reaſonableneſs of the petition, and that the whole revenue ſhould be *expended in America*; and as my own ſupport is not adequate to my ſtation, *I expect a good ſhare of it myſelf.*

This exactly agrees with what the public papers have years ago declared to be the views of that Gentleman from a *civil* and *military* eſtabliſhment in America.—The *revenue, the American revenue*, too trifling indeed to be the object of a *national* concern, has been held up to adminiſtration by *deſigning* and *intereſted men* on this ſide the water, with a view to *enrich themſelves*; and ſome *late appointments* in America, plainly ſhew what baits have been held out to engage a number of warm coadjutors in this diſhonourable cauſe. Hence adminiſtration has been abuſed by being told, that only *a very few* in America were *diſſatisfied* with the late acts of Parliament, and hence diſturbances have been *created*, and greatly *exaggerated*, in order to form a pretence for the *diſſolution* of the government of this province, and the *introduction* of a military force, to *ſtifle* the complaints of this loyal and ſuffering people.

Nov. 28. Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; formerly Attorney General of Rhode-Iſland, is appointed Judge of the new Superior Court of Vice Admiralty for the Southern Diſtrict of North-America, to be held at Charleſtown.

It is alſo reported that Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq; of New-Haven, is appointed another of theſe Judges for ſome part of America. And that there will be four in all; the two other places will be filled by Gentlemen belonging to this province.

Laſt Thurſday morning his Excellency General GAGE ſet out from hence for New-York, accompanied by his Aids de Camp, and ſeveral other officers.

The maſter of a veſſel lately arrived at Marblehead informs, that on the 10th inſt. he ſaw a ſhip in lat. 38, and long. 68, that had loſt her fore-maſt and main-top-maſt, was a ſquare ſterned veſſel, of about 4 or 500 tons, and full of men, but could not tell the maſter's name;—the bore away to the ſouthward. This is ſuppoſed to be one of the tranſports bound here with part of the 65th regiment from Cork, as one of ſaid tranſports is not yet got in.

NEW-YORK, *November* 24.

To Philip Livingſton, James Jauncey, James De Lancey, and Jacob Walton, Eſquires, Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly for the city and county of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

WE, Freeholders and Freemen of the city and county of New-York—having not only ſeen by the printed proceedings of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly now ſitting, That a requiſition of money has lately been made to them for quartering of troops in this city; but having alſo heard it reported, that they may be in danger of being diſſolved, if they preſume to read and anſwer the *Boſton letter* as a Houſe; conceive it to be an indiſpenſible duty we owe to ourſelves, and to our poſterity, to convey to you, our Repreſentatives, by theſe our inſtructions, the ſentiments of a great number of your conſtituents, as to the part they expect you will act on an occaſion, no leſs important and intereſting than perhaps ever came under your conſideration—But why do we ſay conſideration!—For if you had a right to conſider, you would have a right to approve, or refuſe, as you thought fit; and in ſuch caſe might be ſaid to exerciſe your own judgments without reſtraint.—Whereas it is notorious, that you have now no other alternative, than to provide for defraying the expences of quartering the troops—or ceaſe to exiſt as a Houſe.

The act of Parliament laying you under this ſevere inhibition, is, we conceive, more oppreſſive and dangerous in its conſequences, than was the pernicious ſtamp-act, for reaſons too obvious to be enumerated.—Nor can we comprehend the difference (as to taxation only) between a law compelling our Repreſentatives to levy taxes on us; or by taxing us directly without the conſent of ſuch Repreſentatives.—In either caſe, the very eſſence and idea of a free repreſentation is totally extinguiſhed and deſtroyed;—nor is it of any uſe to be anxious in the choice of our Repreſentatives; if, after they are choſen, they muſt be ſubject to the dictatorial mandates of other perſons.—No, Gentlemen—We expect and deſire of you, that while you are manifeſting your zeal for promoting his Majeſty's ſervice, by providing quarters for troops in this city, as is pretended for *its protection and defence*; you do carefully avoid the moſt tacit implication of having recognized the act of Parliament, requiring you to make ſuch proviſion, on penalty of being deprived of your legiſlative capacity.

This act we regard, as it has been by ſeveral of the other Colony Aſſemblies, as a moſt flagrant infraction of your ſacred rights and privileges—We do therefore expect and deſire that you will alſo bear record againſt it, and uſe your beſt endeavours to get reſolves inſerted in the journals of the Houſe, aſſerting, in the moſt firm, full and perſpicuous manner, your natural and conſtitutional rights.—That poſterity may know—that however ready and deſirous you were on all occaſions of demonſtrating your loyalty and affection to our moſt gracious Sovereign, no menaces could deter you from ſhewing a due regard to the invaluable intereſts and liberties of your conſtituents.

As to the circular letter of Lord Hillſborough, inhibiting the reſpectable Aſſemblies on this continent from anſwering the *Boſton letter*; but requiring them *to treat it with the contempt it deſerves*, on pain of being immediately annihilated—we cannot but regard it as the moſt daring inſult that ever was offered to any free legiſlative body.—And we therefore do intreat you to move in the Houſe of Aſſembly, and to uſe your beſt endeavours there, not only to have the *Boſton letter* read; but alſo to have it anſwered in a reſpectable manner: As it deſires nothing of her ſiſter colonies but to unite in ſeeking legal redreſs from the grievances they labour under.—And as the unanimity it recommends to the colonies, is their only bulwark and defence againſt the late meaſures to oppreſs and enſlave them—any attempts to divert, or intimidate you from ſo glorious a purpoſe, ought to be treated with the contempt and juſt indignation, which they cannot but excite in the minds of the virtuous Repreſentatives of a free people.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the number of the reſpectable ſigners of the inſtructions now delivered you, we preſume you will be fully convinced that they contain the ſentiments of the inhabitants of this city in general: And therefore, we doubt not you will chearfully uſe your beſt endeavours to carry them into execution, agreeable to their wiſhes; and we flatter ourſelves you will find them not foreign to the general ſentiments of the other inhabitants of this colony.

December 5. Capt. Marſhall in 9 weeks from Londonderry, the 26th of October, in lat. 37, long. 60, 40, ſpoke with Capt. Auld, from Jamaica, for Belfaſt, who acquainted him, that 3 days before, he fell in with a wreck, in lat. 37, 10, long. 62, 27, which he ſuppoſed was from the Continent, as he ſaw ſtaves and ſhingles floating round her; her boat and almoſt every other thing gone off her decks; and Capt. Auld imagined ſhe had been a ſquare rigged veſſel.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 8.

Extract of a letter from London, September 21, 1768.

"I am now returned from my excurſion into Scotland, which fully anſwered my expectation. You can hardly imagine how the face of Edinburgh, and indeed that of the whole country, is changed. On the ſouth ſide of the town, there are now a number of ſtreets and ſquares of elegant houſes, all built in the Engliſh taſte, where formerly there was nothing but corn fields. Both ſides of the back of the Canongate, which, in old times, were uninhabitable, covered alſo with fine houſes; and towards the north, they have begun to build a quite new city on Bareſoot's parks, which will make a ſplendid addition to Edinburgh; and a bridge over the North-Loch, to communicate with it, is now nearly finiſhed. Add to this, that the country between Leith and Edinburgh is covered with good houſes and gardens. In ſhort, the face of the whole country, wherever I travelled, is changed for the better.

"Glaſgow is a beautiful city, and conſiſts of moſt ſtately buildings; and throughout the country, where we ſaw nothing but open fields, we now ſee nothing but trees, hedges and incloſures. The ſpirit for improvements in agriculture is indeed ſo very high, that many Gentlemen have already doubled, trebled, and quadrupled the value of their eſtates. Extenſive manufactures are alſo carrying on every where, ſo that every body is employed, and places where indolence and ſloth reigned, are now become the habitations of induſtrious and well fed people."

We hear from Reading, in Berks county, that the ſmall-pox rages with great violence in that town, having carried off near 60 children in leſs than two months. The German inhabitants cannot be diſſuaded from the pernicious method of keeping the ſick in hot ſtove rooms, under a hot regimen, to which, doubtleſs, ſo great a mortality is principally to be attributed. 'Tis much to be lamented, that their prejudices in this particular, and againſt inoculation, are not removed. Some of the inhabitants got their children inoculated, who moſtly had the diſorder very light; only one, which had previouſly taken the infection, died.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 12.

On the 30th of December laſt died Mr. DEKAR THOMPSON of Falmouth. His laſt ſickneſs was tedious, painful, and for ſome time before his death with little hope of recovery; yet during the whole ſevere trial, he preſerved that uniform ſerenity of temper, which ſo ſtrongly marked his character through life.—In the prime of age, and with a fair proſpect of worldly felicity, he apparently quitted both with chearful reſignation and Chriſtian hope.

The *death-bed* of the juſt! is yet undrawn
By mortal hand; it merits a divine:
Angels ſhould paint it, Angels ever *there*;
There; on a poſt of honour and of joy.

YOUNG's *Night Thoughts.*

The Jamaica Packet, from Jamaica belonging to Boſton, and bound for Maryland; and a brig from Liſbon, name yet unknown, are put into Hampton Road, to refit, having been diſmaſted on this coaſt in the late ſtormy weather.

Entered in the lower diſtrict of James *river.*

Dec. 26. Schooner Cumberland, from New-England, with 4 hhds. and 7 barrels of rum, 2 hhds. and 10 barrels of ſalt, 2 dozen of pails, 1 half buſhel, 1 bundle of tin ware, 1 piece of tickleneburg, 1 piece of check, 2 hhds. of molaſſes, 2 barrels of foreign brown ſugar, 2 barrels of mackarel, and 1 ton of iron ware.

Schooner Dolphin, William Langdall, from Salem, with 11 hhds. of molaſſes, 1 barrel of foreign ſugar, 14 hhds. of ſalt, 2 barrels of mackarel, 242 lbs. of cheeſe, 40 lbs. of chocolate, 1 caſk of earthen ware, 2 dozen of axes, 2 dozen of chairs, 1 deſk, 2 tables, 3 hhds. and 4 barrels of rum.

27. Sloop Deſire, Prince Gorham, from Boſton, with 6 barrels of mackarel, 6 boxes of candles, 3 barrels of train oil, 4 boxes of chocolate, 2 dozen and a half of axes, 10,000 feet of pine plank, 8 caſks of raiſins, 3 caſks of loaf ſugar, 10 hhds. of molaſſes, 1 cheſt of tea, and 300 l. in caſh.

Brig Orange, Ralph Elliot, from Whitehaven, with European goods.

29. Ship Black Prince, Charles Thomas, from Antigua and St. Euſtatia, with 2 puncheons of Britiſh refined ſugar, 90 hhds. and 10 tierces of foreign molaſſes, and 80 johannesſes.

31. Schooner Bilboa, Oliver Griffin, from Salem, with 2 hhds. and 19 barrels of rum, 1 barrel of refined ſugar, 3 dozen of axes, 300 cwt. 2 qrs. and 15 lbs. of pot iron, 8 hhds. of ſalt, ſome joiner's and wooden ware, 8 dozen pair of ſhoes, 100 lbs. of chocolate, 10 pair of leather breeches, 1 barrel of mackarel, 10 barrels of halibut, 1 barrel of tongues, 44lb. of tea, 1 barrel of foreign ſugar, and 7 hhds. of molaſſes.

Ship Neptune, James Cocke, from London, with European goods.

Brig Jolly Bacchus, Samuel Calvert, from Barbados, with ballaſt.

Jan. 2, 1769. Sloop John's Relief, Thomas Righton, from Antigua and St. Martin's, with 1000 buſhels of ſalt, and 4 hhds. of rum.

Sloop Jane, John Stowe, from Sal Tortuga, with 12,000 buſhels of ſalt, and 2300 dollars.

Schooner Grenville, Joſeph Butler, from Grenada, with 10 hhds. of molaſſes, 13 hhds. of rum, 1 hhd. of coffee, and 3 hhds. of cocoa.

3. Brigantine Betſey, Joſeph Drew, from St. Euſtatia, with 11 tierces and 25 barrels of ſugar, and 189l. 15s. Virginia currency.

4. Ship Anne, Richard Dorſdall, from Hull, with 4 convicts and ballaſt.

Brigantine Fanny, John Oliffe, from Grenada and St. Euſtatia, with 38 hhds. of rum, 32 hhds. of foreign ſugar, 20 hhds. and 4 tierces of molaſſes, 1 tierce, 2 hhds. and 6 bags of coffee, 1 barrel of brown ſugar, 25 Negroes, and 9 barrels of limes.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Dec. 28, 1768. Brig Hope, Alexander Livingſton, for Antigua, with 5741 buſhels of corn, 116 buſhels of peaſe, and 60,000 ſhingles.

31. Brig Kitty, John Collins, for Liverpool, with 8000 buſhels of wheat, 2000 hhd. 6000 pipe, and 150 barrel ſtaves, 2500 feet of 1 and a quarter inch plank.

Brig Liberty, John Cowper, for Barbados, with 3000 buſhels of corn, 210 buſhels of peaſe, 100 barrels of pork, 15 barrels of beef, 28 barrels of bread, 20 barrels of flour, 2 hhds. of tobacco, 30 barrels of tar, 10 barrels of pitch, 586 ſtaves, and 54,550 ſhingles.

Jan. 2, 1769. Schooner Portſmouth, Abſalom Keeble, for Grenada, with 60 barrels of flour, 20 barrels of bread, 12,000 feet of plank and ſcantling, 10,000 ſtaves, and 50,000 ſhingles.

3. Schooner Content, James Yard, for St. Kitts, with 10,340 ſtaves, 32,000 ſhingles, 2194 buſhels of corn, and 8 barrels of pork.

Brig Diana, James Gray, for Grenada, with 500 buſhels of corn, 450 buſhels of oats, 75 barrels of flour, 25 barrels of bread, 10 barrels of pork, 14000 feet of plank and ſcantling, 26,000 ſtaves and heading, and 100,000 ſhingles.

4. Ship Betſey, William Preſtman, for Liverpool, with 9780 buſhels of wheat, 3500 pipe ſtaves, 2200 feet of inch oak plank, 1600 feet of inch pine plank, and 15,000 juniper ſingles.

Schooner Lively, Thomas Jolly, for Liverpool, with 4100 buſhels of wheat, 133 bundles of hemp, 38 cwt. of braziletta wood, and 1 ton of pig iron.

Schooner Black Prince, William George, for Grenada, with 300 buſhels of corn, 23 barrels of flour, and 31,000 ſhingles.

Schooner True Blue, Robert Stewart, for Grenada, with 21,000 ſtaves and heading, 7000 feet of ſcantling, 6000 feet of boards, 23,000 ſhingles, and 40 barrels of flour.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river*.

Dec. 13. Hope, James Atwood, from Boſton, with 16 barrels of rum, 600 lb. of cheeſe, 23 axes, 3 dozen of chairs, 10 quintals of cod, 10 barrels of ſhad, 3 hhds. of ſalt, half a ton of iron ware, ſome earthen ware, 40lbs. of chocolate, 12 hhds. of molaſſes, and 1 canniſter of tea.

19. Lydia, Samuel Foſter, from Boſton, with 3 barrels of mackarel, 4 dozen of pails, 4 dozen of women's ſhoes, 2 dozen of chairs, 2 barrels of ſpermaceti oil, 3 hhds. of ſalt, 8 hhds. and 21 barrels of rum, 3 hhds. and 2 tierces of molaſſes, 1 barrel of brown ſugar, 1 caſk and 2 canniſters of tea, 4 hhds. of loaf ſugar, and ſundry earthen ware.

Swallow, Robert Standley, from Salem, with 8 hhds. of ſalt, 4 barrels of mackarel, 3 quintals of fiſh, 50 lbs. of chocolate, 2 barrels of oil, 2 barrels of pickled fiſh, 2 barrels of cranberries, 10 hhds. of molaſſes, 4 dozen of axes, and 1 hhd. 4 tierces, and 5 barrels of rum.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, we the Subſcribers this Day repaired to the PUBLIC TREASURY, and having examined the Treaſurer's Accounts and Vouchers of his different Receipts and Payments ſince the firſt of *April* laſt, when his Accounts were ſettled and paſſed by the General Aſſembly, find them all to be fairly and juſtly ſtated. We find that, ſince the ſaid firſt of *April*, there has been received of the Taxes appropriated to the Redemption of Treaſury Notes, the Sum of Twenty-one Thouſand Six Hundred and Sixty-nine Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, including 671l. 8s. 7d. the Balance then reported to be in his Hands; of which there was formerly burnt 9058l. 4s. 7d. and we have this Day burnt and deſtroyed the further Sum of 9953l. 11s. 9d. ſo that after deducting the Treaſurer's Commiſſions, amounting to 418l. 3s. 5d. there remains a Balance in Specie and Paper of 22391. 11s. 3d. which we leave in the Treaſurer's Hands to be exchanged for old Notes, and accounted for at a future Day. Upon examining the Public Account we find there is a Balance of 390l. 17s. 1d. due to the Treaſurer. Given under our Hands this 29th of *December*, 1768.

LEWIS BURWELL,
C. WYTHE,
JOHN BLAIR, Jun.
BEN: WALLER.

RICHMOND county. *Dec.* 29, 1768.

WHEREAS my wife *Anne* has eloped from me, and run me greatly in debt; I do hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with her, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

ROBERT SMITH.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Surry *court-houſe, on* Tueſday *the* 21ſt *of* February, *being court day*,

A TRACT of LAND in ſaid county, containing by eſtimation 1040 acres, formerly the property of Dr. *Kenneth Mackenzie*. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *October* next, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN PRENTIS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWELVE Hundred Acres of good LAND, lying in the county of *Warwick*, with a plantation in good order to work twelve hands. There is good oak and pine timber, convenient to navigation. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer. Terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber of *Blunt Point*.

J. ROSCOW.

To be SOLD *at* Urbanna, *on* Tueſday *the* 7th *of* February *next, purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of* Middleſex *county*,

A VALUABLE plantation, lately belonging to *John Morgan*, deceaſed, containing 400 acres of LAND, more or leſs, lying in the ſaid county, pleaſantly ſituated on *Piankatank* river, whereon is a new BRICK HOUSE, with other improvements. Credit will be allowed until the firſt day of *October* next, giving bond and ſecurity to

ROBERT DANIEL,
WILLIAM CHURCHILL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
GEORGE DANIEL. } Truſtees.

N. B. The land is ſubject to the widow's dower.

BUCKINGHAM, *ſc. Nov.* 14, 1768.

THIS is to give NOTICE that, at any time after the firſt day of *February* next, I ſhall be ready to ſurvey all entries for land taken by Mr. *John Staples*, which were not ſurveyed by him in his life time; alſo all entries for land made in this county before it was taken from *Albemarle*. I therefore deſire that all perſons who have made ſuch entries, will come and claim them, between the ſaid firſt day of *February* and the firſt day of *March* next, or elſe their entries will be void.

HENRY BELL, Surveyor.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To the Sheriff of *Middleſex* county, greeting. We command you, as we have often before commanded you, that you ſummon *John Elliot*, heir at law of *Robert Elliot*, Gentleman, deceaſed, to appear before our Juſtices of our court of our ſaid county in Chancery, at the court-houſe, on the firſt *Tueſday* in *February* next, to anſwer a bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him by *Thomas Nelſon, Ralph Wormeley, Dudley Digges*, and *Warner Lewis*, Eſquires, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of *William Armiſtead*, Eſq; deceaſed, and *Anne Jones*; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *David Ker*, clerk of our ſaid court, at the court-houſe aforeſaid, the fourth day of *January*, in the ninth year of our reign.

D: KER.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain, France*, and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To the Sheriff of *Middleſex* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *William Strachan* to appear before our Juſtices of our court of our ſaid county in Chancery, at the court-houſe, on the firſt *Tueſday* in *February* next, to anſwer a bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him by *Samuel Daniel*; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *David Ker*, clerk of our ſaid court, at the court-houſe aforeſaid, the fourth day of *January*, in the ninth year of our reign.

D: KER.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Dec.* 20, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he has in his poſſeſſion, a middle ſized grey horſe, with a bob tail, roached mane, his foretop cut, paces ſlow, has the mark of a collar, and branded on the near buttock I P; which ſaid horſe was found in the poſſeſſion of a perſon who called himſelf *Jamey Williams*, who it ſeems made his eſcape from the Sheriff of *Caboudoun*, as he was conveying him to the public gaol, and was afterwards taken up and committed to the gaol of *Spotſylvania* county, from whence he alſo made his eſcape. Whoever owns the aforeſaid horſe, may have him on proving their property, and paying charges.

JOHN BATTALEY, Gaoler.

TAKEN up near *Prince George* court-houſe, a ſmall black horſe, about 8 years old, 4 feet 1 inch high; has a roach mane and ſwitch tail, a ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall ſtreak down his noſe, and his near hind foot white; has on a bell, and branded on the near buttock M. Alſo a ſorrel colt, about 2 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high; has a large blaze in his face, all four feet white, is cut and docked, but not branded. Poſted, and appraiſed, the black to 11. 5s. and the ſorrel to 4l.

JOHN PETERSON.

TAKEN up in *Prince Edward*, near the *Sandy Ford*, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 6 inches high; has one hind foot white, a ſtar in his forehead, flaxen mane and tail, not branded, Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 10s.

ROBERT CHAPPEL.

For FREIGHT,
The Ship NEPTUNE,
JAMES COCKE, Maſter,
Now lying at Norfolk.

SHE is a good VESSEL, well found, of about 400 hhds. burthen, will take in either for *Europe* or the *Weſt-Indies*, and has neat accommodations for paſſengers. For terms apply to the ſaid Maſter, or the ſubſcriber.

3 ARCHIBALD WHITE.

NORFOLK, *December* 31, 1768.

For LIVERPOOL,
And will ſail in four or five weeks,

THE Brigantine ORANGE, *Ralph Elliot*, maſter, burthen 150 tons; will take in hemp or tobacco, on liberty of conſignment. For terms apply to Mr. *Richard Lamb*, in *Peterſburg*, the ſaid maſter, or the ſubſcriber. JOHN GREENWOOD.

Who has for ſale, a new BRIG of about 100 tons, ready to launch, and a quantity of COALS juſt imported from *Whitehaven*. 2

There will be expoſed for SALE, *for ready caſh*,

A PARCEL OF
NEGROES,
at *Petersburg*, the 16th inſtant, by
2 WILLIAM R. CURLE, Admr.

DINWIDDIE, *January* 1, 1769.

To be SOLD *for ready money, or ſhort credit, on Friday the* 27th *inſtant, at the plantation whereon* John Hightower *now lives, on* Nottoway *river, in* Lunenburg *county*,

FIFTEEN likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES,

the property of the ſaid *Hightower*. At the ſame time, his ſtock of HORSES, HOGS, and CATTLE, will be diſpoſed of, by virtue of a deed of truſt made to

ABRAM SMITH.

NEW KENT county, *January* 1, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber intends to the *Weſt-Indies* immediately.

3 GOODRICH CRUMP.

DECEMBER 24, 1768.

WANTED ON CHARTER,
for the port of LONDON,

A VESSEL, burthen from 2 to 300 hhds. of tobacco. Any perſon having ſuch a veſſel may hear of a freight, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Leeds* town.

3 JOHN RICHARDS.

December 29, 1768.

To be SOLD *at* Charlotte *court-houſe, on* Charlotte February *court day next*,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, of about 1000 acres, on little *Roanoke* river, containing both good low and high land, is the land on which Mr. *James Clarke* lately dwelt, and but a ſmall diſtance from the ſaid court-houſe.

THOMAS TABB.

To be SOLD *on* Saturday *the* 28th *of* January *next, at the late dwelling houſe of* Richard Graves, *in* New-Kent *county*,

SIX hundred and eighty-five acres of good LAND for tobacco, or any kind of grain, ſeveral valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, two of which are very good ſawyers, the ſtock of cattle, ſheep, hogs, ſeveral good work horſes, and ſundry houſhold and kitchen furniture. Twelve months credit will be given for the Negroes, ſtock, &c. and the time of payment for the land will be agreed on at the day of ſale. If any perſon inclines to purchaſe the land before the day of ſale, it will be ſhewn by *Richard C. Graves*, and apply for terms to *William Graves*, or Mr. *John Lewis*. The purchaſers to give bond and good ſecurity to

3 RICHARD GRAVES.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to an Apothecary's ſhop. Inquire of the Printer, or the ſubſcriber, in *Hobb's Hole*.

3. JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

To be SOLD *at* Henrico *court-house, on* Monday *the 6th of* February *next, being court day,*

SEVERAL

SLAVES,

belonging to the eſtate of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, and others, upon ſhort credit. GEORGE BROOKE.

DECEMBER 14, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are now remaining in *Shockoe* warehouſe (*Henrico* county) three hogſheads of tobacco, with the marks, numbers, weights and owners names, as follow, which have been inſpected upwards of three years.

Mark.	No.	Groſs.	Tare.	Nett.	
M. A.	4	1185	125	1060	*Mourning Adams.*
I. W.	2	1093	116	977	*John Woodall.*
I. W.	1	1081	117	964	*John Wade.*

We alſo inform thoſe who are ſhippers of tobacco from the above warehouſe, that unleſs the inſpection money is ſent with their orders, they may depend the tobacco will not be ſhipped, as we have been diſappointed in receiving many pointed payments for inſpection, and the Captains of ſhips are deſired to take notice thereof, in order to prevent their craft from being diſappointed.

PRICE and SOUTHALL, Inſpectors.

December 24, 1768.

A FEW Hogſheads of old *Jamaica* RUM to be ſold cheap for ready money, at *York* town. Inquire of the ſubſcriber, at Mr. *Ambler*'s, in *York*.

3 CARY GOOSLEY.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Dr.* John Clements, *deceaſed, at* Hobb's Hole, *on* Monday *the 20th day of* February, 1769, *being* Eſſex *court day,*

Forty VIRGINIA born

SLAVES,

Conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN, Among which are ſeveral good ſpinners.

Eighteen months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity to

tds. PITMAN CLEMENTS, Executor.

BLADENSBURG, *in* Maryland, *Nov.* 22, 1768.

Purſuant to a decree of the Honourable the General Court of the colony of Virginia, *will be SOLD at public ſale to the higheſt bidder, at* Wincheſter, *in* Frederick *county, in the ſaid colony, on* Tueſday *the 7th day of* March *next,*

ABOUT 729 acres of rich limeſtone land in one body, joining the ſaid town, full of fine timber, having an improved plantation, and a good meadow: Alſo part of an improved lot in the ſaid town. Theſe lands and appurtenances were the eſtate of *Thomas Lemen*, and are to be ſold in ſatisfaction of a debt due to *John Glaſſford* and Company, merchants in *Glaſgow*.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

To be SOLD *on* Monday *the 6th day of* March *next,*

ALL the perſonal eſtate of *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, at his late dwelling-houſe in the county of *Middleſex*; and the next day, at *Urbanna*, will be expoſed to ſale, about One Hundred *Virginia* born SLAVES. The time of payment, both for the perſonal eſtate and Negroes, will be made known on the day of ſale. Whoever has demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make them known to Mr. *David Ker*.

tdſ. RICHARD CORBIN, RALPH WORMELEY, } Executors.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 15, 1768.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED *for a term of years,*

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, with four LOTS of ground, in *Palace* ſtreet, well incloſed and in good repair, where the ſubſcriber now lives: It is inferior to no ſituation in this city, for pleaſantneſs and conveniency.

tf. WILLIAM CARTER.

THERE has been taken, in the poſſeſſion of *James Williams*, a black horſe, which it is ſuppoſed he has ſtolen. The horſe is about fourteen and a half hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, both hind feet white, has no perceivable brand, and is about 10 years old, and paces well: Alſo an old hogſkin ſaddle, and an old half-curb bridle. They are now in poſſeſſion of the ſheriff of *Loudoun* county, where the owner may ſee them, or at the next *April* General Court.

3 THOMAS LEWIS, S. Sheriff.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a General Court held at the Capitol the 1ſt of November, 1768.

William Brockenbrough, *Gent. Plaintiff, againſt* Jonathan Sydenham, & Thomas Hodgſon, *late of* London, *Merchants, and* —— Douglaſs, *Merchant, Defendants,* } In Chancery.

THE defendants *Sydenham* & *Hodgſon* being beyond ſea, and not having entered their appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, it is ordered that the other defendant who hath effects of the ſaid *Sydenham* & *Hodgſon* in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of the court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof, as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demands of the plaintiff to the ſaid plaintiff, upon his giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court, for the return of ſuch effects in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered that the ſaid defendants *Sydenham* & *Hodgſon* do appear here, on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be within 15 days inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette* for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day immediately after divine ſervice in the church of the pariſh of *Hanover*, in the county of *King George*, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*. BEN: WALLER.

NOVEMBER 14, 1768.

AS I have thoughts of removing to *King William*, I would ſell, on very reaſonable terms, my land in *Dinwiddie*, containing 1238 acres, lying on the main road, three miles above *Petersburg*, whereon there are two plantations, with commodious buildings, and an ordinary which is rented for 8 years at 55 l. *per annum*. Alſo about 8000 acres of land in *Brunſwick*, within 40 miles of *Petersburg*; and near 4000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, about 60 miles from *Petersburg*. On theſe tracts are ſeveral plantations, and the ſoil is exceeding fine for growing of wheat and tobacco. Credit will be allowed till the 20th of *November*, 1770. For further particulars, thoſe who incline to purchaſe, may apply to

tf. ROBERT RUFFIN.

A NEGRO wench called *Poll* and a Negro man named *George*, were taken up in company with a *Dutchman* who called himſelf *George Hendricks*, and pretended to be their maſter, and was committed to the gaol of this county on ſuſpicion of felony; ſince which the ſaid *Hendricks* has made his eſcape, and the Negroes have been tried, found guilty of petit larceny, received their puniſhment, and ſtill remain in gaol, having confeſſed their maſter to be one *John Rice*, a Gentleman of *North-Carolina*, and Naval Officer there. This is therefore to deſire the ſaid *Rice*, or other perſon to whom they belong, to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BOWYER, Sheriff of *Auguſta*.

3m.

N. B. They are likely young ſlaves, and ſeem to be about 20 years of age.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raiſing Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any ſix of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchaſe of an organ for the ſaid church.

1	Prize of	£. 500	is	£. 500
2		250	each	500
4		100		400
8		50		400
8		25		200
10		10		100
180		5		900
213	Prizes.			3000
2787	Blanks.			
3000	Tickets, at 20s. each,			3000
£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is				450

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn on the 7th day of JUNE next (being the firſt day of the *Fredericksburg* fair) at the town-houſe, under the direction of *Mann Page, Fielding Lewis, Charles Dick, Roger Dixon, Joſeph Jones, Hugh Mercer, James Mercer, Charles Waſhington, Lewis Willis, George Weedon, Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any ſix or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the ſaid managers.

The money is to be depoſited with a Treaſurer, on the day of the drawing; and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at the time of drawing. Thoſe who can't attend the fair, are requeſted to ſend their tickets by ſome friend, that the prizes may be diſtributed as ſoon as poſſible.

ESSEX, HOBB'S HOLE, *November* 17, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing upwards of 1000 acres, ſituate in *Eſſex* county, adjacent to *Piſcattaway* creek. It has many conveniences, and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be given, if required, on giving undoubted ſecurity for the money. The land may be ſeen at any time, and laid off in lots if deſired, by applying to

tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

TAKEN up in *Brunſwick* county, near *Walker*'s mill, a brindled ſteer, appears to be about 5 or 6 years old, marked with an under ſlope in each ear. Poſted and appraiſed to 1l. 10s. JOHN PETTWAY.

TAKEN up in *Amelia* county, near the old court-houſe, a bay mare, about 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a hanging mane and ſprig tail, no brand perceivable. Poſted and appraiſed to 5l.

MARY BOOKER.

TAKEN up in *Amelia* county, near the upper end, on *Stock*'s creek, a roan mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, has a blaze in her face, one hind foot white, is branded on the near ſhoulder P, and on the near buttock B. She has a ſmall bell on; and is appraiſed to 6l.

JOHN BAGBEY.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Glouceſter* county. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if deſired.

RICHMOND county, *July* 14.

RUN away about the 20th of *May* laſt, an *Eaſt-India Indian*, named *Thomas Greenwich*; he is a well made fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, wears his own hair, which is long and black, has a thin viſage, a very ſly look, and a remarkable ſet of fine white teeth. A reward of 40s. will be paid the perſon who delivers him to the ſubſcriber, beſides what the law allows. WILLIAM COLSTON.

A SCHEME *of a*

LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot ſprings in Auguſta *county.*

1	Prize of	£ 1000	is	£ 1000
2		500	each	1000
4		250		1000
5		100		500
50		50		2500
62	Prizes.			£. 6000
5938	Blanks.			
6000	Tickets at 20*ſ.*			£. 6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the direction and management of Meſſ. *Charles Dick, Charles Yates, John Stewart, Henry Mitchell*, and *John Glaſſell*, of whom tickets may be had.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR diſpoſing of one hundred and forty-ſix LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than £. 20, which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	lots	value	rent.
		£.	£.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, 5 lots, at 12 years purchaſe, -	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield*'s, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 - - - - -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay's* in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of. Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry intereſt from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, Jun. Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſqr; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12ſ6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3ſ. the Firſt Week, and 2ſ. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.